COTTNTTES

: : : : NEB

# NEWS OF NEBRASKA

SCHOOL MONIES AND SCHOLARS.-State School Superintendent Jones has apportioned school monies of the state to the several counties as follows:

Whole No of children. Amount apportioned .... Fractional remainser.... Rate per scholar.....

COUNTIES.	No. schol's	Amts. D
Antelope	3548	\$3788
Adams	4674	4981
Boone		2759 5298
BuffaloBrown		1768
Burt		3943
Butler	4642	4900
Cass		7291
Cherry	558 433	583 4 457
Cheyenne	103	201
Cedar	1641	1732
Clay		5262
Colfax	85/7 8381	8728
Custer		8572 4 8827 9
Dawson		2292
Dakota	1653	1745 (
Dixon	2 3[	2671 9
Dodge	58 7	5602 5
Douglas		15278
Fil-more		5088 8
Franklin	2452	2588
Frontier	791	835 (
Furnas	:339	2169 :
Garfield	8314	87.7
Garfield	841	859 9
Gosper	1338 1044	1177 8
Hall	4585	4787 5
Hamilton	4150	4381 1
Harlan	2283	2521 0
Hayes	84	85 8
Hitchcock	493	5387 2
Holt	5108 2674	2822 9
Jefferson.,	4122	4351 b
Johnson	4130	4360 0
Keya Paha	823	868 F
Keith	26	27 4
Knox	2451 2505	2°87 t
Lancaster	11013	11625 4
Lincoin	140)	1477 9
Loup.	242	255 4
Madi-on	8555	3753 0
Merrick Nance	2578	2716 3 1906 6
Nemsha	4579	4884 0
Nuckolls	2747	2900 0
Otoe	6812	72-2 5
Pawnee	3109	8579 8
Phelps	1878	1982 (
Plerce	4415	46:0 9
Polk	8425	3615 7
Polk	1629	1718 6
Richardson	6847	7228 3
Saline	6871	7253 7
Sarpy	7119	2140 9 7547 1
Beward	5.97	5592 0
Sherman	1678	1771 4
Sioux	. 74	78 1
Stanton	1138	1211 4
Thayer	8664	8868 0
Washington	1977	2087 11 4669 8
Wayne	1198	1259 4

283,288 245 992 75 \*Error in census made by county superintendent deducted in this apportionment.
†Less \$235 17 overpaid in July,

### MISCELLANEOUS STATE MATTERS.

THE Douglas county superintendent of poor is giving alms each week to about 500 people. The poor are getting thicker as the weather grows colder.

FRANK W. WHEAT, of Pawnee county, has just been turned over to the tender mercies of the warden of the penitentiary for one year. He played forger.

FRANK KRUEGER, of Lincoln, only twenty years old, has become insane and been given a place in the state asylum.

THE Nebraska commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States was formally organized at the Paxton house in Omaha last week. Gen. Hancock, the commanderin-chief, was expected to be present, but he was unavoidably detained in New York. Gen. A. C. Ducat acted as his representative. The following officers, who were elected in November, were duly inaugurated with impressive ceremonies: Commander, Col. James W. Savage; Senior Vice-Commander, Capt. W. J. Broatch; Junior Vice-Commander, Byt. Brig.-Gen. Amasa Cobb; Recorder, Maj. J. Morris Brown; Register, Capt. W. H. Ijams; Treasurer, Lieut. William Wallace; Chancellor, Capt. F. E. Moores.

Postoffice changes in Nebraska from December 1 to December 14: Postmasters appointed-Axelson, Phelps county, Swan H. Benson; Bower, Jefferson county, R. S. Graham; Danbury, Red Willow county, Miss Flora Froutman; Dorsey, Holt county, John Moser; Factoryville, Cass county R. H. Frans; Hampton, Hamilton county, Emile C. Roggy; Howe, Nemaha county, Mrs. Ann Stevenson; Huxley, Custer county, John C. Hendricks; Ida, Valley county, James L. Butts; Keya Paha, Holt county, Malinda S. Chapman; Logan, Logan county, Josiah Smee; Loup City, Phelps county, Cyrus M. Wolworth; Matson, Platte county, A. P. Matson; Pine Camp, Keya Paha county, James Clear; Richland, Colfax county, Walter L. Price; Rockton, Furnas county, Miss Lou Klepper; Union, Cass county, Wm. B. Davis; Waco, York county, Henry S. Bestole.

A crib containing between 600 and 700 bushels of corn, belonging to Henry Zahn, who resides five miles south of Syracuse was burned to the ground a few days since. WM. PLAGER, a Plattsmouth boy, has

been given a place in the reform school. He stole \$120. STATE warrants are worth par value and

draw seven per cent interest. ATTORNEY-GENERAL LEESE and wife have recently had a bereavement in their fam-

ily, being the death of their little threeyear-old girl from membraneous croup. HOLDREGE citizens held a meeting to investigate the cause of the high price of coal at that point. Complaints were drafted

for presentation to the railroad authorities. THE teachers of Nebraska are organizing

a "Teacher's Reading Circle," with a defirite course of reading for the year. JAMES LAIRD and family, of Syracuse

were nearly aphyxcated by a new base

burner that had just been put in. SEVEN or eight divorce cases are on the docket for the next term of court in Colfar

county. THE Auburn Post says that all chimnies destroyed by the blizzard have been repaired and everybody is ready for another blow. Such a one, however, as visited that place recently it is hoped will never be wit-

THOMAS B. DAVIS, for a long time conected with the Lincoln Democrat as collector and solicitor, has been appointed receiver of the land office at Lincoln.

PRESIDENT HUGHITT, of the Northwestern railway, predicts 50,000 people for Lincoln in half a dozen years. A BURNETT man went to bed in the Pax-

ton house at Omaha, first turning out the gas then turning it on again. He was pretty far gone when discovered, but the doctor brought him out all right.

JOHN GRABER, a journeyman tailor, was run over by the train near Kearney. His right arm was broken, his ear cut half off and his scalp cut badly, with other injuries, but he will probably recover. He was under the influence of liquor when the accident

L. D. WHEELDON, assistant boss of the Auburn Granger office, makes Brownville from Auburn on his bicycle in one hour and a half, and he expects to reduce the time to one hour before spring. The distance is nearly eleven miles, with hills numerous and steep.

FAIRMONT'S school register shows an enrollment of 100 larger than last year.

A PARTY of thugs at Kearney plied a negro with whisky, got him drunk and then proceeded to do him up. He was very seriously injured.

THE contract for Omaha's board of trade building has been let. It will cost

OGALLALA's new Congregational church is about finished and will be dedicated some time in January.

THE Lincoln Journal says that Guy Brown has secured the pictures of member. of both houses of the legislatures that have met from 1879 to 1885, inclusive, and has had them nicely framed and placed in conspicuous placed in the state library rooms. A WRIT of error has been granted in the

Bohannan case by the U. S. supreme court. THIEVES entered the barn of Mike Griffin, four miles northwest of Florence and stole a valuable team of horses.

An unknown man crossing the river on the ice near Omaha the other day fell through and drowned. The body was not recovered and the name of the victim is not

An avalanche of corn and other cereals has been rolling into North Bend. The average is placed at about 15,000 bushels

THEO. ROPER, living north of Fairbury, was burned out of house and home last week. Fire caught from the chimney. No

THE Sidney Telegraph says the garrison at Fort Sidney has been supplied with springs for their bunks, cotton mattresses, white sheets and pillows. Who wouldn't be a soldier?

THE sexton of the M. E. church at Blair received a hard fall by stepping through a trap door carelessly left open in the house of worship.

MR. GUTHRIE, of Superior, while in the mill at that place, was hit by some falling flour and badly injured. One arm was broken, a shoulder dislocated and a gash ust above the left eye, besides other bruises.

THE town council of Hebron has passed an ordinance "to prescribe and define limits in the village of Hebron within which no buildings shall be constructed except of fire proof materials and to provide general rules for the protection of said village from fires, and the construction of buildings in said fire limits."

MISS IDA SMITH, the first white child born in Fairfield, celebrated her thirteenth birthday last week in royal style.

WILL PATTON, of Ashland, who has spent the past four years in the Sandwich Islands, returned home recently, bringing with him wife from that far-off kingdom.

THREE men near Schuyler were overcome y coal gas a few nights ago, but were aired in time to save their lives.

## UNDER CERTAIN CONTINGENCIES.

#### The Help that French Canadians Would Like to Inaugurale a War.

Quebec dispatch: If the French Canadians were sure of the support of the Irish revolutionists from the United States there might be a civil war in Canada to-morrow. That many of the French Canadians calculate on such assistance in the event of trouble is well known. An organization exists in this city which has for its object the promotion of an understanding between the French Canadians and the Irish revolutionists if war becomes necessary for the preservation of the religion, the language, and the laws which were guaranteed to the French Canadians by the terms of the capitulation in 1763. Those privileges the French Canadians will never surrender without a struggle, and now that the Orangemen of Ontario are threatening to "clean out this nest of Papists," the French Canadians are taking alarm and are look-

ing around for allies. In such a time the French Canadians of Quebec naturally look first to the 600,000 French Canadians who live in the United States for assistance and support. Correspondence between the French Canadians of Quebec and the French Canadians of Massachusetts, Chicago, and New York has been going on for some time, and a perfect understanding exists as to the nature of support the French Canadian residents in those places would give the people of Quebec if trouble ensues. But, apart from this, the French Canadians of Quebec expect other help. In a recent issue of the Tabet, an Irish paper published in New York City, such support was offered, and it had a startling effect on English public opinion. It was that offer that first led the French Canadians to seriously consider the advisability of opening negotiations with the Irish revolutionists, and the result has been the formation of the society mentioned, which has a branch in Montreal. Without such aid the people of this province know that they could not hope for success against the forces of the dominion. All told, the militia of Canada numbers 37,000 men. Of this number not more than 7,000 are French Canadians. The Irish Catholics in Canada number about 500,000 souls. Of these not more than 100,000 live in Quebec. The remainder would be cut off, and could give no practical support if a civil war began. Like the French Canadians, the Irish Catholics do not join the militia, as they do not care about serving under the English flag.

Mr. Holmes introduced bills to quiet the title of the settlers on Des Moines river lands | refused to continue the injunction restraining | of these unfavorable conditions. in the State of Iowa, and for other purposes; the Ordinary from announcing the result of for the pensioning of prisoners of war who the election, and decided the case against the were confined in Confederate military prisons; liquor men on every point. There is in the appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of a bill adopted a provision that Georgia wines may public building at Fort Dodge; to establish be sold. As wines from other States were exagricultural experimenting stations in connecciouded, that portion of the bill, Judge McCoy

States under the act of July 2, 1862.

## THE PEOPLE'S PUBLIC SERVANTS.

Their Manner of Serving Them in the Sena and House of Representatives.

House.-Bills were introduced: By Henley, of California-Declaring forfeited certain lands granted to aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific railway company; also the Southern Pacific railway company; also a railroad from Portland Oregon, to the Central Pacific railroad in California. By Dunn, of Arkansas-Amending the Pacific railroad acts. By Springer, of Illinois-Relating to compensation and duties of the United States marshals and attorneys. By Townsend, of Illinois-To organize a territorial government in Indian Territory. By Thomas, of Illinos-Granting pensions to all soldiers who served thirty days in the late war. Also to equalize bounties. By Payson, of Illinois-Granting land to honorably discharged soldiers of the late war. Also repealing the timber culture, pre-emption and desert land acts. By Holman, of Indiana-To limit the disposal of public lands adapted to agriculture to actual settlers. Also to forfeit unearned land grants. By Weaver, of Iowa-For the establishment of a postal-telegraph. Also for the free and unrestricted coinage of the silver dollar. By Henderson, of Iowa-Fixing the salary of United States district judges at \$5,000 per annum. By Murphy, of Iowa-For the construction of the Hennepin canal. By Frederick, of Icwa -To enable the people of the territory of Dakota to form a constitution. By Holmes, of Iowa-To establish agricultural experiment stations. By Conger, of Iowa -To increase the pensions of soldiers who are totally disabled. Adjourned to Janua-SENATE.-Among bills introduced and re-

ferred were the following: By Van Wyck-To establish an additional land district in the state of Nebraska, to be called the Chevenne district; also to provide for the sale of a part of the reservation in the state of Nebraska of the Winnebago tribe of Indians; also to provide for the organization of that part of the territory of the United States known as Indian Territory and public land strip into a territory to be known as the territory of Oklahoma, to provide temporary government for the same, for the allotment of homesteads to Indians in severalty and to open the unoc cupied lands to Indian settlers. By Mc Pherson-For the relief of the officers and crew of the United States steamer Monitor who participated in the engagement with the rebel iron-clad Merrimac in 1862. By Logan-To increase the efficiency of the army of the United States; also to equalize the bounty of soldiers, sailors and marines in the late war for the union; also to pension prisoners of war who were confined in confederate military prisoners during the late war; also to regulate marine hospital appointments. By Coke-To establish a national live stock highway and promote commerce in live stock between h estates Adjourned to Jan. 5th.

SENATE.-Among bills introduced and referred were the following: By Teller-To provide for the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar. By Ingalls-To provide for determining the existence and removal of inability of the president to discharge the powers and duties of his office. By Manderson-Relating to pensions. [It provides for the pensioning of all persons late war and were either discharged after such term of service upon a surgeon's certificate of disability as no longer fit for military duty, or who, after a like term of service, were discharged with the re-enlist ment clause stricken from their certificate of discharge. The rate of pension shall not be less than \$4 nor more than \$12 per month. It prohibits the receiving of any information touching a pension from any person upon an agreement to conceal the names of the informant from the applicant or his attorney. The presidential succession bill was discussed without action, when the senate adjourned.

House.-The speaker laid before the house a communication from the board of directors of the New Orleans exposition. inviting the members to visit the exposition on Tuesday, December 29th. Laid on the table. Mr. Findlay of Maryland asked for unanimous consent for the present consideration of the presidential succession bill, but Mr. Peters of Kansas objected. Mr. Randall suggested that Mr. Findlay could, on Monday, move to pas the bill under suspension of the rules, and Mr. Findlay gave notice that he would pursue that course. The house then adjourned.

#### THE MARKETS. OMAHA.

WHEAT-No. 2 .....

BARLEY-No. 2 ...

	RyE-No. 2	46	@		47
1	Corn-No. 2 mixed	23	40	- 3	23%
	Oats-No. 2	20	(4)		20%
	BUTTER-Fancy creamery	25	(4)		27
	BUTTER-Fancy creamery BUTTER-Choice roll	12	(4)		15
	Eggs-Fresh	20	(4)		21
		-8	@		9
	CHICKENS—Dressed per lb	8			10
	TURKEYS-Dressed per lb	(4.50)	@		C722E/
	Ducks-Dressed per ib	7	@		8
	GEESE-Dressed per fb	8	@		10
	LEMONS-Choice	6 25	@		50
	APPLES-Choice	3 00	@		50
	Oranges-Mesina	4 00	0		75
	Beans-Navys	1 25	(0)	1	50
	Onions-Per bbl	75	(0)		80
	POTATOES-Per bushel	45	(a)		50
	GREEN APPLES-Per bbl	2 75	6		24
		2 30	(a)		10
	SEEDS—Timothy SEEDS—Blue Grass	1 75			00
	SEEDS—Blue Grass		0		
	HAY-Baled, per ton	5 50	@		00
	HAY-In bulk	6 00	(0)		75
	Hogs-Mixed packing	3 25	(0)		90
	Beeves-Butchers	3 50	(4)	3	75
	NEW YORK	ζ	-		
		92	@		92%
	WHEAT—No. 2 red.,				96
33	WHEAT—Ungraded red	85	@		
2	CORN-No. 2		4@		50
	OATS-Mixed western	35	@		36
	Pork	9 87			
j	LARD	6 25	@	6	50
	CHICAGO.				
	FLOUR-Choice winter	4 40	@	F. 1	85
	From Spring overs	3 50	@		50
ł	FLOUR-Spring extra Wheat-Per bushel		-		
	WHEAT—Per bushel	84	@	- 3	84%
S	CORN—Per bushel	37	@		37½
g		27	4@		28
۱	Pork	9 00	(4)	9	
١	LARD	6 02	20	6	
	Hogs-Packing & shipping.	3 55	@		80
	CATTLE-Stockers	2 40	(a)	4	00
	SHEEP-Medium to good	2 00	(a)		70
Y	ST. LOUIS.		_		
))			0	1 6	001/
١	WHEAT—No. 2 red	93			93%
	CORN-Per bushel	313			321/2
	OATS-Per bushel	27	@		31%
à	Hogs-Mixed packing	3 40	@	3	55
	CATTLE-Stockers & feeders	2 50	(a)		90
	SHEEP-Common to choice		@	3	
	Transactor control		0	533	-

In the United States Circuit Court at Atlanta, Georgia, Judge McCoy decided the contested election case growing out of the recent tion with the colleges established in several decided, is unconstitutional, and no wines could be sold.

KANSAS CITY.

26%

Iowa.

WHEAT-Per bushel ...

## TWO MINUTES AND A HALF.

the Time it Took Dennis Kelleher to Knock His Opponent Out.

New York dispatch: A short and decisive glove fight took place yesterday afternoon in a sporting house on Long Island for a purse of \$600. The contestants were Ike Williams, of Bridgeport, and Dennis Kelleher, of Boston. "Warry" Edwards was referee. He informed the men they were to fight with small gloves, Marquis of Queensberry rules, for four rounds, and at the expiration of that time the best man was to receive the purse. Kelleher is 25 years old, stands five feet nine inches high, and weighs 160 pounds. Williams is 21 years old, five feet 8% inches, and weighs 158 pounds. Several feints were made before a blow was struck. Both were very nervous. After sparring forty seconds Kelleher planted a solid blow on his opponent's chest. In turn he received two rapid short-arm blows, the latter of which gave Williams the first knock-down. Kellerher, however, was on his feet in a second. Williams made a dash at him, but Kelleher was ready. Williams confined his blows to the face, while his opponent, seeing a high guard, landed half a dozen heavy blows on Williams' stomach. This caused Williams to lower his guard. Then Kelleher turned his attention to Williams' face and neck. A sharp blow from the right shoulder drew blood. Kelleher's friends shouted themselves hoarse. Encouraged by the cheers, the Boston man went at the Bridgeporter with renewed engery. Both fought desperately. The telling work of Kelleher on his opponent's stomach made Williams somewhat groggy, and his blows were weak. Kelleher landed a sledge-hammer blow on the left cheek, and Williams dropped to the ground. Blood was flowing from his month. and his chin rested on his chest as he sat on the floor. He got up with some effort, but Kelleher was ready and another punch sent Williams to the floor for a second time. He arose again, but only to be knocked down a third time. Williams was beaten, but he was game and he wanted to continue the fight. He staggered as he stood. Kelleher was about to administer another blow when Mike Donovan shouted: "That man is whipped; don't give him any more pun-ishment." The referee then ordered Kelleher to his own corner and awarded the fight to him. The actual fighting time was only two minutes and thirty seconds.

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A Lox pox special says: Justice Cave has at Lord Chief Justice Cooleridge. It is a urious story. Two days before Lord cooleridge's marriage his intended bride alled on Edmund Yates and told him the iews, and begged him not to attack the narriage. Yates said he had no intention of doing so. The next day he got a long etter from Lord Cooleridge effusively manking him for his promise, and then reerring to Yates' heavy sentence at his ands, said he really wished otherwise, but there was such a tremendous pressure on the part of the other justices that he could 10t withstand it. Yates has had this lithographed and has circulated twenty copies. As a matter of fact Justice Cave and the other justices were for leniency to Yates, who served for at least one year during the and Lord Cooleridge insisted on severity. The matter has caused a profound sensa-

PRINCE BISMARCK has sent a delegate o Bavaria to obtain the governnent's approval of a scheme for a brandy nonopoly. According to this project the mperial government will buy all the branly produced in Germany at a fixed price and organize a system for its sale through thousands of new liquor dealers, who will pay a heavy license, thereby increasing reeipts from the brandy tax from \$12,000,-000 to \$55,000,000.

STEPHEN PARKER GUION, the well-known owner of the steamship line bearing his name, died suddenly from apoplexy at Livrpool on the 20th. He was born in New York in 1820.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

Speaker Carlisle will remain in Washington during the holiday recess, devoting much of his time to making up the house committees. He hopes to be able to announce them as soon as the house re-assembles after the re-

The presidential succession bill which passed the senate, goes the house, but will not be taken up there until after the holidays. Its chance of passing the house is good, although it will be antagonized there by two or three rival measures, among them, one fathered by Randall, providing for the election, in case of vacancy, of a temporary president by the electoral college.

The secretary of the interior has requested the attorney general to institute suits in about forty additional cases against cattlemen for illegally fencing public lands in Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado. In many of these cases, criminal action will be brought, Secretary Lamar has decided to make no changes in orders to cattlemen.

Congressman Townsend, of Illinois, has been making some inquiries among members about the prospect of silver legislation this session. He says the conclusion that he has reached is that the vote will be pretty close. Most of the members, when asked for an opinion on this subject, confess that they have not yet been able to form one. From what can be gathered it is plain to see that the proposed suspension of the colnage of standard silver dollars will not receive the indorsement expected by those who have been laboring so industriously since last winter to create for the movement.

Senator Allison introduced a bill in the Senate appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of a public building at Sioux City to be occupied by the postoffice and the United States and District Courts; also a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue to George K. Otis duplicates of certain land warrants lost while in possession of the government.

Mr. Frederick introduced bills to enable the people of Dakota to form a Constitution; for the re-issue of the first five volumes of the war of the rebellion, with an issue of nine additional volumes for each member of this Con-

# The Logging Outlook.

Col. Platt B. Walker, of the Northwestern Lumberman, has been investigating the effect of the continued warm weather on the log cut, and says whatever condition may now prevail to the end of the season the cut can but fall short from 15 to 20 per cent. Men have been engaged and under pay for months, but nothing as yet has been accomplished. The roads are over slough beds, and there is no snow in the woods. He thinks there will be an adprohibition election in that county. The Judge vance of \$2 per thousand in consequence

A Building for Sloux City. Among the bills recently introduced in the senate and referred, was one by Mr Allison to appropriate \$100,000 for the museum by the Pennsylvania railroad com-

# AN IMPROVED MORAL CONDITION.

Said to be the Result of Enforcement of the Law in Utah.

The report of the Utah commission has been filed with the secretary of the interior. It is a brief resume of the operations of the commission during the past fiscal year, a recitation of former recommendations and dians of Nebraska, expressed in council, all plemental recommendations which experi- in Nebraska, containing about 35,000 ence has shown are necessary to make the acres. The land shall be appraised in the laws more effective and expedite the punishment of polygamists. The report says the point has now been reached that not a single name of a known polygamist can be found on the registration list, and interior-provided, that a certain parcel or none of this class are holding office, yet it is true that nearly all the officers chosen at the last election subscribe to the doctrine of plural marriage. A noticeable exception to this rule is found in Summit county, where the entire non-Mormon ticket was elected. There have been very few known polygamous marriages during the year. This, however, is not to be considered as an abandonment of the practice by the church, for if there was the slightest relaxation in the present vigorous enforcement of the law, the commission is convinced the practice would again become general in Utah. The firm attitude of the government, backed by the highest court and overwhelming public sentiment of the country, have exerted in the past year a repressive influence upon the Mormon people never before experienced. The plea of guilty was entered in seventeen cases of unawful cohabitation, with an assurance by the parties thus arraigned that they would not again offend against the law, nor advise, counsel, aid or abet its violation by others. The report points out that there s a constantly increasing number of influential men within the church who counsel obedience to the laws against polygamy. This incipient contest within the church is considered as an encouraging feature of the

The report affirms that the present offiers of the federal courts of Utah are entitled to special commendation. The arduous and trying duties imposed upon them have been performed with decided ability. zeal and unprecedented success. Since the appointment of the present prosecuting attorney two years ago there have been eighty-three indictments found against polygamists-there have been twenty-three convictions and forty-three cases are now awaiting trial. A large proportion of these cases are in Salt Lake City. The fact that polygamous cases are given preference in the court docket, and their trial occupying the greater portion of the time of court, necessitates the appointment of an additional judge, so that civil cases may be disposed of within a reasonable time. The report urges congress to authorize the appointment of another judge, and also recommends that the salaries of judges and prosecuting attorneys be increased. "The defenders of polygamy in Utah,"

says the report, "lay much stress upon the fact that the prosecutions under the Edmunds act are directed solely against those who maintain the polygamous relation. They charge that alleged sexual derelictions by persons who do not belong to the Morman church are not investigated and punshed under the Edmunds law, and that therefore the execution of the law is partial. But this is an error. The law was not directed at individual lascivious practices, but against the assault made by the Mormon church upon the most cherished institution of our civilization-the monogamic system. The laws for the suppression of polygamy were chiefly inspired by the apprehension that if this practice should be even tolerated anywhere in the United States, it might one day become a serious menace to the institution of monogamy, which the world has come to consider the most potential factor for the advancement of civilization everywhere. It is against this danger that the law was aimed. and accordingly the courts have held that the hving with two or more undivorced wives at the same time in marital relationship, and holding them out to the world as such, constitutes that kind of cohabitation which is by its very nature an attack upon the monogamic system—the sacred family associations which is the chief pride and strength of our social fabric, and to do this is the very offense for which the law provides a punishment. But in dealing with this class of offenders the courts of Utah have been very merciful. The uniform rule have been to give all persons thus arraigned the opportunity by a full renunciation and promise to refrain hereafter from the praclice, to avoid the imprisonment part of the

ne alt " - wich offense." in audicon to the recommendations made in former reports the commission submits the following:

1. That the term of imprisonment for anlawful cohabitation be extended to at least two years for the first offense antl three years for the second.

2. That all persons be excluded from settlement on lands of the United States who shall refuse to make or subscribe to an oath against practicing polygamy.

3. That the laws with reference to the immigration of Chinese and the importation of contract laborers, paupers, and criminals, be so amended as to prevent the landing of persons claiming that their religion teaches or justifie: the crime of polygamy, as this would cut off the chief source of supply to the Mormon church.

# CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE GENTILES.

Trial of a Prominent Mormon for "Roping In' Federal Officials. There commenced before Judge Zane, in the

federal court at Salt Lake, Dec. 22, the trial of Brig. Hampton, a city officer and a prominent Mormon, who is charged with entering into conspiracy with prostitutes to establish Louses of ill-fame for the purpose of entrapping Federal officials and Gentiles. The only witness examined was Mrs. Field, one of the prostitutes. She testified that she entered into a contract with Hampton. He furnished the house for her, and the police promised she should not be arrested. They paid her rent and reserved one room in the house for spot ters. Hampton paid her \$490 altogether. He took her past Gov. Murray's house in a bug-cy and pointed out the residence, and told her call on her. Hampton offered her \$300 if she would compromise the governor. Hampton and his associates told her they wanted to get the names of those Gentiles so they could take them off the juries in polygamy trials, and wanted to entrap the governor in order to get the polygamists out of the penitentiary. The trial is exciting great interest and is attended by the governor, the mayor of the city and other officials. Judge Zane impaneled the federal grand jury and gave them pointed instructions to investigate the cases of polygamy, unlawful cohabitation, keepers and habitues of lewd houses. He referred to the rumors that the jurymen would be made to suffer if they did thorough work. The judge said he would excuse any one afraid. They must, said he, defend themselves even by shooting assailants if necessary.

roads, was placed on exhibition in the historiin England in 1835, by George Stephenson, and sent to this country. It was presented to the erection of a public building at Sioux City, pany, which for twenty years past has had it was recommended for patent, eight for rein their possession.

PROVIDING FOR A RESERVATION SALE

The Bill of Senator Van Wyck for Disposal of the Winnebago Reserve.

The bill of Senator Van Wyck for sale of the Winnebago reservation provides that the secretary of the interior shall sell, with the consent of the Winnebago tribe of Inamendments to the present law, and sup- that portion of their reservation situated tracts of forty acres by three competent commissioners, one of whom shair be selected by the Winnebago tribe of Indians and the other two by the secretary of the part of land therein, containing 5% acres, heretofore sold to the Chicago, Milwaukee St. Paul & Omaha railroad company for depot, warehouse, side track and other purposes, by virtue of a contract entered into between the tribe of Indians and the railroad company on April 17, 1882, shall be excepted therefrom. The secretary of the interior is hereby authorized, upon payment by the company of the amount agreed upon as compensation for the land, to issue a patent to the Northern Nebraska Land and Improvement company, the successors of the company. Therefore, after the survey and appraise-

ment of the secretary of the interior, he shall issue a proclamation to the effect that the unallotted lands at the date of passage of this act are open for settlement under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe. At any time within not less than six months and not more than one year after the date of settlement under such proclamation, that each bonafide settler occupying any portion of the land, and having made valuable improvements thereon, or the heirs at law of such settlers, who is a citizen of the United States or who declared his intention to become such, shall be entitled to purchase for cash through the United States land office of the district in which said land office is situated, the land so occupied and improved by them, not to exceed 160 acres in each case, according to the survey and appraised value of the land. The secretary of the interior may, however, dispose of the same upon the following terms as to payments-that is to say, one-third of the price of the land to become due and payable two years from date of entry, one-third in three years, and one-third in four years from said date, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent, but in case default in either of the payments the person thus defaulting for a period of sixty days shall forfeit absolutely his right to the tract which he has purchased, any payment or payments he might have made. The proceeds of such sales, after paying the expenses incident and necessary for carrying out the provisions of the act, including such clerk hire as the secretary of the interior may deem neecessary, shall be placed to the credit of the Winnebago Indians, entitled to the same under existing laws, in the treasury of the United States, and shall bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent, which income shall be annually expended for the benefit of these Indians under the directions of the secretary of the interior, with the consent of the Indians interested.

The secretary of the interior is authorized, either through the agent of the tribe or such other persons as he may designate, to allot the remainder of the lands in the reservation outside the boundaries of the land mentioned to Indians of the tribe in Nebraska, enrolled as per the last annual report of the agent of the tribe in quantities as follows: To each head of a family, one-eighth of a section: to each single person over 18 years of age, one-sixteenth of a section; to each orphan child under 18 years of age, one-sixteenth of a section. and to each other person under 18 years of age, one-sixteenth of a section, which allotment shall be deemed and held in lieu of any allotments or assignments taken under any law, and by virtue of any treaty heretofore made; provided, that any Indian to whom a tract of land has been assigned and a certificate issued, or who was entitled to receive the same under the provisions of any such law or treaty, and who has made valuable improvements thereon, or any Indian, who, being entitled to an assignment and certificate under any of the said laws or treaties, who has settled and made valuable improvements upon a tract assigned to any Indian who has never occupied or improved such tract, may have the preference of right to settle the tract upon his improvements when the lands are situated for allotment.

#### OF INTEREST TO EX-SOLDIERS. Text of the Pensson Bill Introduced by Representative Henderson, of Iowa. Col. Henderson, Representative in Congress

rom the Third Iowa district, has introduced a oill which will be of interest to soldiers. The ollowing is the full text of the bill:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repescu'atives of the United States in Congre s asmble1; That all pensions which have been granted since June 30, 1880, or which may acreafter be granted in consequence of a death occurring from a cause which originated in the service since the fourth day of March, 1861, or in consequence of wounds and injuries received, or diseases contracted since that date, shall commence from the time ofleath or discharge of the person on whose acount the claim has been or is hereafter granted, if the disability occurred prior to discharge; f the disability occurred after the discharge, then from the date of actual disability, or from the termination of the right of the party having prior title to such pension.

Sec. 2. No attorney, agent or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services in making application for arrears of pension under this act.

Sec. 3. That all acts or parts of acts, so far as they may conflict with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

## Fought to the Death.

A sanguinary duel was fought near Jackson, N. C., by two prominent farmers named Edwin Goode and William Wheeler. The cause of the affair, as usual, was to call on the governor and try to get him to trivial. Goode's cattle got into Wheeler's field and ate about a hundred pounds of fodder. Wheeler met Goode on the road and asked for pay. Goode refused and a bitter altercation ensued, which culminated in Wheeler challenging Goode to fight, at the same time drawing a revolver. His neighbor responded by drawing forth a jack knife, and they went at each other. When found by friends both were unconscious. Goode had two bullets in his body, and Wheeler's body was terribly gashed, he having received eight deep cuts with the knife. Both will die.

#### Investigations of Land Cases. A board consisting of Assistant Com-

missioner Stockslager, Chief Clerk Walker and Law Clerk L. E. Barnes, designed by Land Commissioner Sparks to examine the suspended entries, have reported an installment of cases examined by them upon exparte proofs of claimants with the fol-The "John Bull" locomotive, the ancestor of lowing results: In 216 final homestead all locomotives now in use on American rail- entries in Dakota and Nebraska showing ears the board has reccal hall at the national museum. It was made on mended 126 for approval for patent, 53 held for future evidence, two for ejection and 35 for investigation by special agents. In the 35 pre-emption cases examined in the Patrick Aberdeen district, Dakota, onejection and 26 for special investigation.